

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
 George W. Knapp, Vice President
 George W. Knapp, Secy.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One Year \$5.00
 Six months \$2.50
 Three months \$1.25
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year \$5.00
 Sunday with Magazine \$2.00
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday \$1.25
 Sunday Magazine \$1.00
 By CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS:
 Per week, daily only 5 cents
 Per week, daily and Sunday 11 cents
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE, PER COPY:
 Eight, ten and twelve pages 1 cent
 Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages 2 cents
 Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages 3 cents
 Thirty pages 5 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
 Bell, Kinloch.
 Country-Record-Room, Main 154 A 675
 Editorial Reception-Room, Park 118 A 674

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1901.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	74,390	15.....	74,170
2.....	77,960	16.....	78,550
3.....	79,120	17 Sunday.....	94,720
4.....	74,360	18.....	74,200
5.....	74,290	19.....	74,280
6.....	74,230	20.....	75,230
7.....	74,320	21.....	75,180
8.....	75,990	22.....	74,390
9.....	78,130	23.....	80,650
10 Sunday.....	95,260	24 Sunday.....	98,675
11.....	74,710	25.....	75,160
12.....	76,470	26.....	75,680
13.....	77,400	27.....	74,970
14.....	74,600	28.....	75,430

Total for the month..... 2,196,675

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 6,847

Net number distributed..... 2,189,828

Average daily distribution..... 76,169

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 83 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 2, 1902.

CAMRON SPEAKS.

It is entirely fitting that the first strong note of indorsement of the St. Louis World's Fair to come from across the sea should be voiced by an eminent Frenchman.

The first page of this morning's Magazine presents a felicitous message from M. Cambron, Ambassador from France.

He strikes the keynote of the Exposition idea when he says that "history has shown the cession of the Louisiana Territory to have been a step in the extension of liberty and civilization in the West scarcely less momentous than the earlier establishment of American independence in the East."

The Ambassador adds his wishes for the unequalled success of the Exposition and says that he is confident that the results to flow from it "will be of universal benefit."

All Europe will doubtless follow the French Ambassador in expressions of friendly concern, to be succeeded in due course by material activities that will further strengthen the ties that at this moment bind the United States in bonds of peace with the nations of the earth.

TOTAL CROP.

That there were some frauds in last fall's election is likely. There have been frauds at every election in St. Louis, as in other large cities. But that there was an unusual percentage is disproved by the facts.

With an immense fund at their disposal, the Republican managers have been unable to obtain evidence of more than a scattering few of small frauds. The Grand Jury, overwhelmingly Republican, devoted itself zealously for days to the investigation of election charges and could find no proof of anything but the same few instances.

From the day after election last November the entire Republican strength—politicians and press—has been concentrated on the one determined effort to squeeze an election-law issue into municipal politics. Their double object has been to explain the defeat of Ziegenheim last fall and divert attention from municipal administration this spring.

With all this concentrated effort, the tangible evidence of actual fraud at the polls amounts to nothing more than this—that a few repeaters and disorderly persons were seen about the polls as usual.

IS NOT AN ISSUE.

Public knowledge of the facts in the case is what prevents the success of the Republican attempt to make the election laws a prominent issue in the local campaign for good government during the World's Fair period.

The registration figures in 1896 and 1900 in themselves effectually disprove the desperate Republican charge that the Nesbit law has prevailed to bring about wholesale corruption in this field. The significance of the figures is that there must have been vastly more fraud in the registration of 1896, under the law of 1895, than in the registration of 1900 under the present law.

The election law now in effect is at least as good as that of 1895. Even if not a perfect law, it is a false issue in the local campaign. The Republican attempt to make it an issue constitutes a dodging of the real issue, which is that of good government. Good municipal government is impossible if voters can be thus diverted by the howls of a gang which is afraid to face the real issue of the campaign. It is imperative that the voters of St. Louis refuse to be "told away" from the issue of good government by a crafty gang attempt to substitute an artificial issue.

The April elections will decide nothing with regard to the election laws. After

the elections are held, the election laws will remain just as they are, while, if the gang howl wins to the extent of fooling the people into electing the Ziegenheim machine, will remain in power throughout the World's Fair period and the people of the World's Fair city will be helpless. The gang will own the town.

PLAIN SENSE.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the Democratic nominee for World's Fair Mayor of St. Louis, declares that good government is the issue of the local campaign. Mr. George W. Parker, the Republican nominee, declares that a fair election law for St. Louis is the issue.

During the past four years the city of St. Louis has suffered from municipal misrule to an extent greater, perhaps, than has been felt by any other American city. Its revenues have been squandered in the payment of salaries to machine ringsters. It was plunged into darkness through the ring's unwillingness to enact the necessary lighting legislation. It has fallen into decay owing to the ring's utter indifference to the public welfare.

Mr. Parker joins the howl on the election-law issue. He must divert the voters of St. Louis from the issue of good government if he is to win their support at the polls. The evil rule under which St. Louis has so grievously suffered was the rule of Ziegenheimism. Mr. Parker was nominated by the Ziegenheim gang. His campaign managers are Ziegenheim gangsters. The campaign slush fund for his benefit is being raised by prominent Ziegenheim leaders. He has promised the spoils of office to the Ziegenheim gang in the event of his election.

Can you not see why Mr. Parker is afraid of the real issue of good government—substituting the bogus issue of election laws instead? He must stand or fall with Ziegenheimism. The popular movement for good government demands the overthrow of Ziegenheimism. Mr. Parker is lost if this movement attains its ends. For good government and Ziegenheimism cannot exist together, and Mr. Parker stands for Ziegenheimism.

MR. CARNEGIE'S WISDOM.

Andrew Carnegie's splendid gift to St. Louis of \$1,000,000 for the building of a suitable Public Library and fifteen branch libraries in various sections of the city is of such practical nature that its sure promise of beneficence increases with study of its provisions and intended scope.

Especially is the wisdom of the donor in evidence in his insistence upon the establishment of a system of branch libraries. This will insure beyond all question the fulfillment of Mr. Carnegie's desire that the St. Louis Public Library shall attain the fullest usefulness to the people; that it shall reach all elements of the local population, and be conveniently subject to the use of all. A central Public Library building without this system of branch libraries would be a great monument to Mr. Carnegie, but it would be little more than a monument. It would fall in the popular usefulness for which Mr. Carnegie intends it.

On the other hand, this central library with its fifteen branch buildings convenient to residents of all sections of St. Louis will be indeed a public library for the people's benefit. Its educational work will be tremendously widened in scope. Its uplifting influence will be felt by all. There will be no remote quarter of the city that is not in touch with the Carnegie Library. There will be no man, woman or child in all St. Louis who, desiring to utilize so great a blessing as a free library, will be unable to do so owing to its remoteness from their locality. It will virtually be at their doors, inviting them to its profit and pleasure.

Mr. Carnegie has done even more than all this in his noble gift to St. Louis. He has set a shining example to wealthy St. Louisians who may desire to confer benefit upon their home city. The World's Fair period contains an exceptional temptation and offers an unusual opportunity to these St. Louisians to do great and good things for St. Louis. Every endowment for the city's benefit, for its beautification, for its higher culture, for the increased intelligence and happiness of its people, will be put into effect during the World's Fair period, and also to the prestige of St. Louis before the world. This truth is earnestly commended to the attention of the generous and wealthy men of the city. Mr. Carnegie is showing them the way to accomplish the greatest good for St. Louis.

THE WITTENBERG BILL.

Ziegenheimism, the same evil influence that is now ardently supporting George W. Parker for World's Fair Mayor of St. Louis, was the outstanding cause of the notorious Wittenberg "all-for-salaries" bill which opened wide to the greedy grasp of the gangsters the City Treasury of St. Louis.

Mayor Ziegenheim and his gang had but just come into power when the Wittenberg measure was devised. Rich as they had found the municipal pickings at the outset, they had also discovered that there was a way to vastly increase those pickings for the gang's benefit. The details of this discovery were made public when the Wittenberg bill, backed by all the influence possessed by Mayor Ziegenheim and the gang, was introduced and passed in the Municipal Assembly.

The avowed object of the Wittenberg bill was the reorganization of the Street Department. Its real object was the creation of additional offices for the Ziegenheim gang. This object was fully attained. The expenditures of the Street Department were increased in one year from a total of \$564,109.30 to \$753,492.43—an increase of \$189,383.13, every cent of which went into the pockets of gangsters. It created the office of Assistant Street Commissioner for Julius Wurzburger, the Mayor's right-hand man. It increased the number of street districts and the salaries of district superintendents. It gave each superintendent ten inspectors. Chris Schawacker, John B. Owen, Henry Alt and William J. Broeker, prominent members of the Ziegenheim gang, were made district superintendents. They parceled out the other offices to the gang.

What did St. Louis get in return for this tremendous increase in the cost of

the Street Department? Decaying and neglected streets, nothing more. Absolutely no attempt was made to justify by results this raid on the City Treasury. The vast sums looted from the city went into the pockets of the gang, not to the betterment or even the decent maintenance of the streets. During the four years of St. Louis's sufferings under the calamitous misrule of Ziegenheimism, the city streets have steadily degenerated in condition until now they are in a shape so deplorable as to shame and humiliate the city before the world. But the Ziegenheim gang has prospered greatly.

It is this gang which is striving to elect George W. Parker to the Mayorship in order that it may have the loot of the city during the World's Fair period. Candidate Parker has promised the gang that, in the event of his election, "the boys who did the work are the boys who will get the nuts." It is a distinct and definite compact between Parker and the Ziegenheim gang. The voters of St. Louis will see to it that the compact is made impossible of fulfillment. They have had enough of Ziegenheimism. The gang must go.

GOOD DOCTRINE.

Mr. Tinker's announcement of withdrawal from the Mayorship contest expresses lucidly the sentiments which should govern all good Democrats.

If there is a Democrat who on any ground hesitates to support Mr. Wells he should read carefully the temperate and forcible statement of Mr. Tinker, the man who, if selfish or narrow reasons were to control, would be the most implacable enemy of the Democratic candidate.

He was not only a competitor for the Mayorship nomination, but belonged to a different element of the party from that of Mr. Wells. When he heartily supports the entire ticket, and urges his friends to support it, because he thinks "that course best for the city of St. Louis and for the Democratic party," there is no other Democratic voter who can afford to lag behind.

Democratic harmony and confidence will be strengthened by the example set in the interview with Mr. Tinker in The Republic this morning.

HIS COUNTRY'S PERIL.

There is a singular pathos in the fact that the last days of the late Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, were darkened by his fears that the American spirit of independence and love of liberty was being perverted and stifled by commercialism.

It was in this Government's attitude toward the two little South African Republics, engaged in a life-and-death struggle with England for their very existence as free and self-governing nations, that Mr. Harrison perceived the most ominous indication of our growing indifference to the principles upon which our own free government was founded. It filled his mind with foreboding that we had seemingly "lost either the right to denounce aggression or the capacity to weep when a Republic dies."

Unhappily, also, our own policy toward at least one of our new "dependencies" was of a nature to justify Mr. Harrison's fear that, as a Government, we are no longer controlled by the true American spirit. In the passage, at the dictation of the Sugar Trust, of the infamous Porto Rican tariff bill, which directly violated the American Constitution, Mr. Harrison discerned most alarming proof of our willingness to betray liberty and justice for the sake of commercial gain. He characterized the enactment of the Porto Rican tariff law as "a grave departure from right principles," and he never failed to condemn that un-American act when occasion offered.

It is worth while for the American people to take to heart the repeated warnings voiced by Mr. Harrison in the immediately preceding his death. The great Indian was a typical American, descended from an illustrious American stock, faithful in every fiber of his being to the cause of liberty and popular government. He would not needlessly have cried out that his Government was becoming recreant to American principles. He was not a "traitor" nor a "copperhead." He was an American—and the close of his life was saddened by the thought that the American spirit was dying out from American bosoms.

Not even the second-eight son of a seventh son can discern a promise of good government in the election of a Ziegenheim candidate to the World's Fair Mayorship of St. Louis.

Benjamin Harrison died fearing the abandonment of American principles by Americans. It is ominous that an American President's last days should be thus darkened.

King Richard III only imagined that there were six Richmonds in the field at Bosworth. St. Louis knows its cost that there are six Ziegenheims on the city payroll.

If you want a full roster of Ziegenheimism's line and staff officers read the list of names of Candidate Parker's most active campaign workers.

Ziegenheimism has Julius Wurzburger to thank for the existing election law. The gang desires a return of Wurzburgerism in election matters.

Candidate Parker blinds himself to the real issue of good government because he has no desire to see his own finish on that issue.

In Monday's rush to pay the first assessment on World's Fair subscriptions you'll see a World's Fair rally of splendid significance.

St. Louisians find that the best of all cures for that tired feeling in the spring-time is a World's Fair movement under full headway.

When President McKinley dedicates the World's Fair site he'll realize anew how much this country owes to Thomas Jefferson.

With about \$150,000,000 being expended in St. Louis we're booked to discover that World's Fair times are good times.

We're getting so used to trustism now that the organization of a new \$100,000,000 combine is classed as routine news.

Business End of the White House.

BY WALDON FAWCETT.
 WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

A considerable portion of the general public thinks of the White House as only the official residence of the President of the United States.

Even the editors who pass in and out of the commodious east room of the executive mansion by hundreds day after day see nothing to indicate that the immense white structure is other than a habitation—a trifle more imposing, to be sure, than that of the ordinary wealthy citizen, but not a whit more venerable.

Thus it may be somewhat in the nature of a surprise to most persons to learn that upstairs in the White House—a realm of which the casual sightseer catches never a glimpse—there is probably transacted more business than is disposed of in any similar space elsewhere in the world.

To watch the conduct of business at the White House through the daylight hours of one day is to gain a better idea of how manifold are the interests of the Government than may be obtained anywhere else in Washington.

The presidential offices may be said never to be closed during a single hour in the year, for there is some branch of them always open, if it be only the telephone room.

The handling of the mail at the White House is a big task. A wagon from the general post office calls at the White House three times each day—morning, noon and afternoon—and seldom does a day pass that less than a hundred and fifty letters are delivered, to say nothing of hundreds of papers and periodicals of various kinds.

In times when public feeling runs high, as in the recent Chinese crisis, the daily mail frequently runs up to 500 or 600 letters. As a matter of fact, many of the letters which come to the White House should have been directed to some one of the Government departments, had not the writer imagined that something was to be gained by securing the ear of the Chief Executive.

These misdirected epistles are dispatched forthwith to the headquarters of that branch of the Government service with which they are concerned; but inasmuch as it is the policy of the present administration to acknowledge the receipt of every letter which comes to the White House, the writer is not at all surprised to find that the mail is so large as to be usually larger than that received.

There are never less than three stenographers at work answering the President's correspondence, and frequently there are several times that number, it being necessary on occasions to "borrow" clerks from some of the departments.

Any unusual event is liable to overwhelm the correspondence bureau at the White House. For instance, during the Spanish-American War, the inquiries of solicitous relatives for the men at the front swelled the mail to gigantic proportions; and, after President McKinley made public his letter of acceptance in the summer of 1898, there were several days when the correspondence bureau received a deluge of congratulatory telegrams per day for the space of a week.

Of course only a small proportion of the letters which reach the White House come under the eye of the President. Scarcely a dozen a day are such as to demand his personal attention, and many of these may be answered by the private secretary, after consultation with the Chief Executive.

Naturally such injunctions as "personal" and "private" cannot be regarded in open defiance of the White House mail, and many expedients are adopted by prominent men who send letters which they do not desire to have perused by any person save the chief officer of the Republic. A favorite plan for the writer to place his initials in autograph in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. All the clerks have come to recognize the initials of the men close to the President, and their letters go through without molestation.

The man who bears the brunt of the correspondence at the White House is the secretary to the President. Until the days of President Buchanan each incumbent was obliged to provide his own secretary, but from that time forward Congress made provision for this official. Originally the salary was fixed at \$5,000 a year. After a score of years or so it was raised to \$15,000, and in President Cleveland's administration it was raised to \$50,000, at which it remains to the present time. Nowadays the two assistant secretaries to the President each receive more than half the salary of a quarter century ago.

The secretary, of course, dictates all the letters sent out, and, indeed, President McKinley writes but few letters with his own hand. Save in the case of communications to close friends or relatives, he dictates all his letters to stenographers, and then signs the typewritten sheets, just as would any other business man.

President McKinley has even inaugurated an innovation by dictating his messages to an assistant secretary and revising the copy just before it goes to the printer.

One phase of the business management of the White House which might appear insignificant and unsuitable to classification under this head, but which is nevertheless difficult and perplexing, is the conduct of social affairs.

The secretary to the President and the engineer officer in charge of the White House and grounds wrestle with this problem jointly. The worst phase of the matter is found in the overwhelming and never-ending avalanche of persistent people who seem willing to move heaven and earth to secure an invitation to a social function at the White House. Not only must the granting and refusal of requests and complaints made by guests and others be kept under review by the President and his wife, but a nicety of decision is frequently necessary in sending out invitations for state dinners, etc. Finally, there are the requests from delegations of all imaginable kinds visiting Washington that the President tender a reception to each particular party.

Decidedly the most wonderful feature of the working apartments of the White House, however, is the telephone and cipher room, or the telephone and cipher bureau of the executive office, as it is officially designated. The room is in charge

How a Busy Staff and Vast System Are Employed in Managing the President's Private Affairs.

Some absolutely original expedients have been resorted to in this wizard cabinet of the White House in emergencies. On some occasions an operator receiving a long telephone message would repeat it word by word to a graphophone, to be transcribed by the President at his leisure, and more wonderful still, graphophones carefully gauged as to speed have been made to record long messages clicked off by the telephone instruments. This scheme can be resorted to when the telegraphing bureau is overworked, or when the President is unable to take the telephone at his leisure.

The telegraphic messages which come to the White House may be in one of ten different codes. The State Department, the War Department and the Navy Department each has three different codes, and the President has a fourth, as a rule, recognize instantly what code is being used. If a suspicion arises that a code has been discovered by any person outside the proper authorities it may be changed at any time; as, for instance, during the Chinese trouble, when it was suspected that the Celestials had obtained possession of a copy of the State Department code.

The telegraph operators stationed at the White House are the very pick of the profession. They always take messages direct from the wire to a typewriter, and a speed of seventy words per minute is not accounted anything out of the ordinary. The operators work in the "shifts," the hours being from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 5 p. m. to midnight and midnight to 8 a. m., respectively. There are usually four men on duty all the time, although the number has ranged as high as eight or ten per "shift," making a total force of from twenty-four to thirty men.

The precautions for maintaining secrecy as to the contents of official messages are of course elaborate—how elaborate may be imagined from the total absence of "leaks" of any kind, notwithstanding the fact that advance information as to governmental action would frequently mean a profit of millions of dollars for its fortunate possessor in Wall street.

In the first place the most unquestionable credentials are necessary in order to obtain access to the telegraph bureau at all. The precautions taken in the case of the telephone system connecting the White House with the desks of the Cabinet officers have already been explained, and the telegraph operators use what are known as secret sounders, so that even were another telegrapher in the room he could not ascertain what was being sent or received.

Finally, the White House operators invariably know just who is taking their messages at the other end of the line, and if the communication is one of importance they are likely to call for a man in whom they can repose confidence.

New Members of the Senate.

Recruits to the Upper House.

BY ALLEN V. COCKRELL.
 Special Correspondent of The Sunday Republic.

During the month of March 14—in the many times throughout the long and varied history of the Senate that its personnel has been changed by the appearance of new members, it will be hard to recall one where the mighty tribunal has received in its midst a more illustrious member of service than that of John L. Bailey, of Texas.

From Theodore Roosevelt, soldier, politician, cowboy and litterateur, to Thomas Kearney, plain miner, they comprise a most interesting aggregation.

Notwithstanding that in the brief extra session of the Upper House just ended, Senator Bailey has had no opportunity of showing their might, eight of them, at least, will be prepared to enter upon their legislative duties when both houses of Congress convene next December; for of that number no less than five—Blackburn of Kentucky, Clark of Montana, Dubois of Idaho, and two others—have been previously members of the Senate, while three—Bailey of Texas, Carmack of Tennessee and Gamble of South Dakota—are promoted from the lower house.

William A. Clark is perhaps the most interesting personality of the new members. After one of the bitterest and most personal political contests in the history of the country he returns to the Senate handily vindicated by the success which has attended his career in the State. He is a particularly happy one, and has been blessed with a baby girl, apropos of whom a campaign story at the Senator's expense has reached Washington.

As the tale runs he was engaged in making a speech at his home town in Idaho, the audience being composed almost wholly of friends, many of whom were ladies. Mr. Dubois was eloquently describing imperialism and picturing its dangers.

"Not only is imperialism a menace to our country," he said, "but it threatens our personal lives and our children. And by the way," he added, abruptly, "we have a little girl up at our house."

The enthusiasm at this point was greater than at any other period of his speech.

found works of Rubens, Fortuny, Diaz, Dupin and many others. It is said that over half a million dollars has been expended for these canvases.

With a break of four years in his senatorial career, John L. Bailey of Oregon entered upon his nineteenth year of service in that body. His popularity with his colleagues and the esteem in which they held him were shown by the applause which they gave him as he went up to be sworn in.

This most unusual demonstration on the part of a grave and dignified Senator made the compliment a very graceful one. Senator Mitchell is a much-bewildered gentleman, and, though nominally a Republican, was held in such esteem by the Democrat-Populist fusion forces of his State Legislature as to enable him to effect a coalition with them which resulted in his election. He has expressed his great appreciation of this support, and, feeling as he does that he should as closely as possible represent the views of all those who elected him, his course in the Senate will probably be more that of a free lance than anything else.

Frederick Dubois of Idaho, who, with Teller, Towne and others, walked out of the St. Louis convention of '96, had had most compensating good fortune in the succeeding five years. Since that memorable occasion he has won an unusually charming woman for his wife. The union is a particularly happy one, and has been blessed with a baby girl, apropos of whom a campaign story at the Senator's expense has reached Washington.

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Striking and Interesting Personalities of the Latest Recruits to the Upper House.

He verily became the "matinee hero" of the House. It was not until he was about thirty years of age that he was first noticed in nature, and the appearance of his manly self on the floor was the signal for ecstatic exclamations, and the magnet for tender glances from the fairer sex. As the gentleman is regarded as in no way a "quitter," the dread suggestion arises that the spectacle which has afflicted the House may be repeated in the Senate.

The remaining five of the new Senators—Simmons of North Carolina, Burton of Kansas, Patterson of Colorado, Burnham of New Hampshire and Foster of Louisiana—have not had previous legislative experience. The ability of the Honorable J. Ralph Burton, Senator from the wild and wondrous land of Arizona, is of yet an unknown quantity. Next winter will afford him an opportunity of demonstrating his worth. In the meantime he will be noted for a remarkable peculiarity—for a Kansan. He parts his hair in the middle! Not only does he divide it evenly, but he plasters it down on both sides of his head. Before the election of the only Senator who so parts his hair. Most of the distinguished gentlemen of the body are like old Uncle Ned; without any hirsute covering at all!

Decidedly the most interesting of these new recruits for legislative honors is Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado. Patterson, who is at present a Democrat, is an original advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. He is a millionaire, owns silver and gold mines, publishes and edits the great Democratic daily of the Rocky Mountain States, the Denver Post, and, when he is not too busy, practices law. Before he reached the heights of a millionaire newspaper owner he attained considerable fame in the pursuit of his profession, and notably so by reason of the fact that he never appeared on the side of the prosecution. Before he was elected to the Senate he was a prisoner in the penitentiary for a term of years. It is expected that he will become a leader of the radical wing of the Senate Democracy.

Julien Gordon Discusses Novels.

She Divides Humanity Into 24 Types and Says the Duty of the Novelist Is to Present These Types Faithfully.

BY PENDENNIS.
 WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Julien Gordon to-day is only superficially known as a writer of social novels and society stories.

The smart set knows Julien Gordon as one of the searching psychologists of the day.

Psychology is a dangerous word on account of its size and its complexities, and Julien Gordon rarely uses it in relation to her own work. But some day when she has completed an admirable plan of six books representing the six ruling passions, she will not be able to escape the coveted